

LOCAL POLITICS.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of this Committee last evening, George J. CONNELL, of the 11th Ward, was elected Chairman in place of ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY, of 11th Ward, resigned. Mr. CONNELL, receiving 31 votes for 30th Ward, and 19th Ward, and 4 for 10th Ward, of 11th Ward. After transacting the usual Committee business, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

SECOND WARD SCOTT AND GRAHAM ASSOCIATION.—There was a large attendance at the meeting on Monday evening, at Woodworth's, No. 13 Dutch-st., and in the absence of the President, (GIBSON CLIFTON), JAMES GALLAGHER, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. Secretaries, THOMAS DELANO and SEYMOUR KING.

After a song by Mr. DUKE, Mr. E. P. BARROW, a young Whig of the seventh Ward, addressed the Association, in a very eloquent manner and was followed with an interesting speech from DANIEL BOWLEY, Esq., of the Third Ward. Both of these speakers were much applauded. Mr. DUKE gave another song, when the Association was addressed by Mr. HINGINS of the Seventh Ward, who had just returned from Ohio, and gave a flattering account of the progress of the Scott cause in that State.

Justice JAMES H. WELSH moved the thanks of the Association be tendered to the speakers who had addressed the meeting, and also expressed his pleasure at the large attendance on the part of the members of the Association. With SCOTT AND GRAHAM, HUNT and KENT, and the popular Whig local nominations, they were bound to succeed. On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the Association adjourned, after the thanks of the Association had been tendered to the speakers and entertaining Scott songster.

FOURTH WARD.—JOSEPH COSTRELL, the father, is the Whig candidate for Assistant Alderman. He is a popular man, but has great odds against him.

FIFTH WARD CHARTER CONVENTION.—Last evening the adjourned meeting of the Fifth Ward Charter Committee was held at WEIGER'S, corner of 10th Broadway and Franklin-st. Mr. CHAS. TAPPAN presided, and Mr. H. CANNIST acted as Secretary. JOHN McKEITHEN, Esq., was nominated for Assessor, and the Charter ticket of the Ward was completed by the nomination of Inspectors of Election.

OPPOSITION TO MR. WALSH.—We observe in *The National Democrat* that a formidable opposition is organized against MICHAEL WALSH, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. A Committee from each of the four Wards, numbering in all thirty-nine persons, who profess to be "in favor of a free, fair and honest expression of public opinion, present for the entrance of the electors of the District, ex-Alderman PATRICK KELLY, as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress." In prescribing the above-named gentlemen, the Committee say that they "feel confident of the support of the electors of the District, not merely on account of his irreproachable character, his devotion to Democratic principles, or his experience as a legislator—but believing as they do, that the wishes and interests of a large majority of the electors were disregarded by the so-called regular Convention. The Committee, in selecting a candidate, was actuated (they say) solely by a desire to secure to the people of this City—one who would give the interests of his constituents, and render a candid and zealous support to the measures of a Democratic administration. Relying on the support of the electors of the District, they pledge themselves to use every exertion to secure the election of the people's candidate for Congress."

BROOKLYN CHARTER NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of the Third Ward nominated the following ticket last evening: For Alderman—ELI MERRILL. Candidates—JOHN PEARSELL. For Inspectors of Elections—Drs. J. J. SMITH, JAMES WALTERS, H. JOHN DIXON, JOHN B. STRATTON.

COLLECTING MONEY.—As usual during an important canvass, the City is alive with persons collecting money ostensibly on the authority of Political Committees, but really for their own pockets. Look out for them.

THE SIGNATURE OF JOHN O'ROURKE.—Brooklyn, Esq., appeared to the Scott Card, in Monday's *Tribune* is that of Mr. O'ROURKE, Contractor, residing in Myrtle av.

WHIG MEETING.—This evening there will be a meeting of the Scott and Graham Club at Ashland Hall, Williamsburgh, at which it is expected that several eminent speakers, together with the New-York Globe Club, will be present, and an interesting time may be expected. It is also expected that arrangements will be made to attend the great Whig Mass Meeting which is to come off in New-York this week.

FIVE THOUSAND LONG-SHORE-MEN ON A STRIKE.—DISTURBANCE.—PUBLIC MEETING.—On Monday a strike took place among the long-shoremen on the number of 5,000 or 6,000, it is said, on account of wages. There has for a long time been a dissension existing among them, arising chiefly out of their dealings with the boat stevedores, who employ the riggers and the laborers to do the work on board of ships and on the docks. It has been the custom for a long time for the stevedores in paying of their men to deduct one shilling per day each from their wages, as a remuneration for the employment, for risks, &c. The riggers have been paid fourteen shillings per day, less the one shilling, and the laborers have received twelve shillings, less one, deducted as above stated.

The boat stevedores take the charge of a ship, and put a party of men in charge of a foreman at work. It is said that some of them have a number of ships in charge, and employ a large number of men. The riggers now claim that on account of the increasing expense of living, they should have an advance of two shillings per day on their wages, and they protest against the allowance of the one shilling per day to their foreman. Last week the riggers published a card asking for the raising of their wages to two dollars per day, to correspond with the wages of carpenters, sailmakers, caulkers and others, and Monday, we understand, those employed by regular riggers received the advance. Accordingly, on Monday the riggers and stevedores embraced this opportunity of advancing their object.

The first "turn-out" took place on the North River wharf, just along the Battery. A party proceeded along the Dock, calling upon those at work to desert and join them. They marched along the North River wharf as far as Canal-st., thence across in a large body, numbering several hundreds, to the foot of Grand-st., and down along the East River shore as far as Brooklyn. Another party starting at the East River side, near the Battery, marched in the same manner as far as Brooklyn, where they met. It is stated that some disturbances occurred on the routes above named. Among them was the boarding of the ship *Gran*, Capt. of Beckman-st., which is represented as the most aggravated case. The men on a strike were determined that the others should not continue at work. The Captain armed himself with a cutlass, but was overpowered and considerably beaten, and the stevedore in charge of the men was thrown on the dock and somewhat injured. It seems other instances on Monday some violence occurred.

Yesterday the police were in readiness in considerable force to put down any difficulty which might occur. The Chief of Police and Mayor were at the Franklin Market Station House. The police force on this special duty, where difficulty was anticipated, numbered about two hundred men. Platoons of police from the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards—twenty men from each Ward—and sections of men from the First, Third and Sixth Wards, were at Franklin Market and vicinity, under command of Capt. STEVENSON, of the Sixteenth Ward. Capt. LEONARD, of the Second Ward, was also on duty with a number of his men, along the coast of his Ward. Men were also in reserve in the Second, Third and Seventh Wards, in case of necessity, and nearly four hundred policemen could have been called into action, if necessary. Notice was also given to duty companies to hold themselves in readiness. During yesterday morning one man was arrested at the foot of Beekman-st. for disturbing the peace, and sent to the Police Court, and held in the sum of \$300, to appear for trial.

At 11 o'clock an affray occurred on pier No. 14 East

River, in which a large number of laborers were engaged against the police, headed by the Chief of Police and Captains. The Mayor was present. Cotton bales and sheaf-knives were to some extent used by the strikers, and the Policemen had about them with their clubs. After quite a severe conflict, in which many were knocked down, five of the leaders in this disturbance were secured and taken to the cells in the Franklin Market. There was some blood shed by the combatants. The names of the prisoners are James Terrence, Ryan Connor, Wm. Kinney, Patrick Somerville, and Michael Burke. The laborers were gathered in groups talking over their strike, or lounging upon stone steps or cotton bales, along shore, and were a general thing temperate and quiet.

We heard of no other serious difficulty during the day. On several of the docks men were at work under the protection of the police. The serious obstacle to general employment was the determination of the laborers to require the signing of a paper relative to the matter of raising the wages. With these terms the employers refused to comply.

In the evening, a meeting of the laborers was held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Madison-sts., at which a large number of them were present.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, by their request occupied the Chair. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Mr. WADSWORTH, and others. The speeches were remarkably temperate and gave much good advice to them. They were counselled by all means to preserve the peace, to avoid entirely all strong drink, and to act most respectfully to the police and other authorities; and so as to have the better portion of the Press and the friends of the laborer on the side of this movement. They were told that they were citizens, and as much interested in preserving the peace as any other citizens, and must not, on any consideration, be indiscreet or violent. The meeting appointed a Committee of Seven to wait upon the ship-owners to-day and state the abuses which they allege they suffer from the boss stevedores. That Committee was appointed by the meeting, and consists of four from the East River side and three from the North River side, viz:

East River Side—Patrick Cunningham, John Murphy, Daniel McAnulty and Daniel Harrigan.

North River Side—Patrick Donohoe, Michael Curran and Joseph Dougherty.

This Committee are to report the results of their interview to a future meeting of the stevedores.

THE BODY OF SARAH JANE STAVERT, of Canastota, in Mohawk Co., Ohio, was found floating in the Mahoning River, on the afternoon of the 24th inst. When taken up, the body was found in a coffin, and was found gathered close below the knees and secured by a cotton cord wrapped a number of times round it and held. In her clothes, thus fastened, stones to the amount of twenty-five or thirty pounds were found, denoting undoubtedly to keep the body to the bottom; but it became so much swollen as to rise and float with them to where it was discovered. The deceased fell from on Friday the 17th ult., about noon—came to this village, leaving some small articles for sale—was seen leaving town a short time before noon, and being the last time of her yet seen and till found as before stated, being eight days after. Wm. O. MOORE, Esq., of Canastota, has been arrested, on suspicion, and is now in custody of the proper officer, awaiting an examination.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Southwestern Telegraph Office, corner of Houston and Beekman-st.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

LANCASTER Co.—City of Lancaster, Woodworth's majority, 362, which is a gain of 58. In Mountjoy's District the Whites lost 100, and in 61 in Columbia, West Hempstead Township, Whigs gain for Judge, 31. Southbury Township, 151. Loco-Foco gain since last year.

High Co.—Allentown gives 14 majority for Woodward, and 17 for Hoffman. Whig. Allentown Borough gives 77 Loco-Foco majority.

Lebanon Co.—Harrisburg gives Bullington 791, Woodworth 700. (Governor Johnston's majority last year was 20.) Harrisburg gives Hopkins 853; Hoffman, Whig, 839.

Ches Co.—In Westchester, Hoffman's majority is 230. Bullington (Whig) for Judge, majority, 230. Exeter, (Whig) for Judge, 341. East Bradford Township, Hoffman's majority, 127; Bullington, 122. Phoenixville, Hoffman's majority, 127; Hopkins, 29 majority.

York Co.—City of York, (Loco-Foco) majority, 80—same as last election of Governor. Blue Township gives 21 majority for Hopkins, and Johnson gives 33 for.

Philadelphia Co.—Duck Ward, 188 majority for Bullington; Whig Judge. Southward gives nearly 1,000 majority for Woodworth. Florence is beyond doubt re-elected to Congress from the 1st District.

Harrisburg Co.—Harrisburg Borough gives 71 majority for Hopkins and Woodworth, being 6 Whigs gain over higher vote. Volker, Blue Township, 10 majority for Woodworth, being 10 gain over higher vote last year.

Berks Co.—Reading, Cameron Township 38 majority for Hopkins and 20 for Woodworth; Northwest Ward, Reading, 36 majority for Woodworth. Rigger's majority last year, 36.

Whig Co.—Erie City gives 31 majority for Deak, Whig, ex-Congress, and 129 majority for Skinner for the Senate.

Cambria Co.—Johnstown—Hopkins, 123 majority; Woodworth, 109. Last year Rigger (for Governor) carried it.

Carbon Co.—Muncie, Carbon, gives 93 Loco-Foco majority. Berks Township, 60 majority; Buckingham Township, 300 majority for Taylor, Whig, for Congress.

York Co.—Bullington, 184 majority; Woodworth, 103 majority. South Berks, Hoffman, 22 majority; Parker, Democrat, for Congress, 10 majority. Hoffman, 16 majority; York, 10 majority. Upper Nazareth, Bullington, 20 majority; Bethlehem Township gives 10 majority for Foster, Loco-Foco candidate for Congress, and 6 majority for Hopkins.

Bathurst Co.—Harrisburg Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, Woodworth is Loco-Foco candidate for Judge of Supreme Court; Hopkins, Loco-Foco candidate for Canal Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

WOODWARD.—The Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, carries the borough of Harrisburg, by 211 majority. Borkers, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, falls behind 100 votes.

In this section of the State, WOODWARD runs even with the vote of RIGGER, but HOPKINS falls off in every quarter. This may be ascribed to the unpopular policy of the Columbia Railroad by the Canal Commissioners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

CHESTER Co.—12 Districts show a Whig loss of 41 on Johnston's vote of last year.

Philadelphia Co.—Allen, Whig, for Sheriff, gets 6,000 majority in the city, and is a slight elector. Gilpin is also elected.

In the Northern Liberties Woodworth's majority is 732. **Dauphin Co.**—Bullington, 100 majority; Deak, for Congress, loses 5 majority. Newburg—Harrisburg, 14 majority; Bullington, 10 majority. Whig for Congress, 794; Bullington, 784. Dem. for Congress, 794; Bullington, 784. Whig for Congress, 794; Bullington, 784.

Northampton Co.—Bathurst Township—Hopkins, 51; Hoffman, 18.

York Co.—In ten townships the Democratic gain on Rigger's vote for Governor is 169.

Norfolk Co.—Jules, Whig, for Congress loses 34 majority in 6 townships. Hoffman, Whig, for Canal Commissioner, loses 35.

Lebanon Co.—Greenwich District and Adamsburg—Woodworth gains over higher vote, 22.

Franklin Co.—Chambersburg, 129 Whig majority. Franklin Co. is reported to give 500 Whig majority.

Bucks Co.—Warrington Township, Woodworth, 124; Bullington, 100. Middleborough, Whig for Congress, 794; Bullington, 784. Dem. for Congress, 794; Bullington, 784.

York Co.—Bullington, 100 majority. Bullington, 100 majority. Bullington, 100 majority. Bullington, 100 majority.

Bucks Co.—West Rock—Bridges, Dem. for Congress, 208; Taylor, Whig, 85. Hilltown—Bridges, 195; Taylor, 182. For Congress—Hopkins, Dem., 192; Hoffman, 18.

Lebanon Co.—In 12 townships the aggregate Whig loss is 244 on the vote received by Johnston last year. The Whig majority in the County will probably be 4,000 for Bullington.

Berks Co.—Reading, gives 330 majority for Woodworth. Berks, Reading, gives 330 majority for Woodworth. Berks, Reading, gives 330 majority for Woodworth.

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Ohio Election.
Newton Township.—(Trumbull Co.) GIBBINGS, P. for Congress, 143; DANIEL B. WOODS, Democrat, 263; ERN CONWAY, Whig, 121.
Warren Township.—Newton, 234.

Gen. Scott at Sandusky.—The Dinner.—The Speeches. Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

The dinner given to Gen. Scott at the Exchange Hotel, last evening, was a very brilliant affair. After the plates were removed.

Hon. E. COOK was called on for a speech. In responding to the call, he made a very eloquent address, reviewing the services of Gen. Scott throughout his career. During the speech he touched upon the fact which has been stated, that during the war Scott was offered a large sum of money to take the government of Mexico into his own hands.

Gen. Scott replied: "My friends and fellow-citizens—friends I may well call you—it is impossible for me to still under the very eloquent words which I have just heard spoken, and under your very emphatic approbation of them, without making my acknowledgments to my honorable friend, who has poured out a stream of eloquence, containing so many allusions personal to myself—allusions highly colored, no doubt, but with perhaps some little foundation in truth. I say, I cannot sit still and hear that address, and the applause with which it has been received, without rising to offer my thanks. It has been my fortune to bear the standard of our common country into a foreign land, backed and supported by our own noble citizens, native-born and adopted—Under the smiles of Providence, it has been my lot to witness many victories achieved by our glorious army. It has been my lot to participate, on many occasions—more than I shall recite—in the most interesting and animated spectacles which any person can behold—the tearing down of the standard of a foreign enemy, and the raising up of your own. But, supported as I was by most intelligent officers and men, it was almost impossible to avoid this result. The acts were perfect—they have been recorded, to the honor of our country. I will be pardoned if I indulge in a little piece of egotism, by speaking of myself. My friend has alluded to the dark clouds which hung over us, and obscured the light of heaven from our country, and to the deep depression, amounting almost to despair, which covered our land in the early part of the war of 1812. The battle of Chippewa was at hand. To what I am about to say, Major CAMP and many others who served in that war will testify. [Cheers for Major CAMP.] I shall have occasion to speak particularly, and more emphatically, of that brother soldier, marching into battle, called out to fight an officer, who was at a considerable distance, and enough for the greater portion of our men to follow. There is a dark cloud hanging over the country. Let us draw our swords and do something that will gladden the hearts of the country—let us do something which will cause our countrymen to ring the bells and build bonfires and illuminations." The thing was done, and referred on other occasions. [Applause.] That is the right piece of egotism to which I have been led by the eloquent address which we have just heard. I spoke of another soldier who was within sound of my voice, and who now stands before me. He was, in 1814, quite a young man, of very inferior rank, as compared with his merit. He entered the campaign with the rank of Captain. His rank should have been that of Colonel. [Applause.] You may be aware that the chief Quartermaster General is next in importance to the chief Commander of the army. Everything depends upon his energy and foresight. Gen. BROWN and to Major CAMP, in my presence, at a period when every house, save one, in the City of Buffalo had been burned, and all the boats belonging to Lake Erie had been collected and carried off, and when it was absolutely necessary for us to cross over Niagara River. "Can't we have as many boats by such a time?" I turned to General BROWN and said, "I know the thing to do is impossible. That CAMP will do his best." In due season, much to my joy, ample means were provided by the indefatigable CAMP; and, what was more, he had the honor, on that occasion, of leading my brigade; and he stood side by side with me on the quarter-deck of the little boat, which was stranded under the heavy fire of the enemy. I had to swim for my life, and he assisted in plucking me up, or I should have been drowned. [Sensation.] But for Major CAMP, there would have ended my little history. He took me by the collar, while he was struggling in the stream, and pulled me over the best. [Cheers.] In every emergency we were favored as by an overruling Providence. In every instance of necessity we were supplied with ample means to the Commander General—"I know it is impossible to place provisions for my army at such a place."

"May it please your Majesty," he replied, "impossible shall not only become possibility, but certainty." So it proved with us, in every event. [Applause.] I cannot recall a single individual who served in that war who has been so poorly rewarded, considering the services rendered, as Major CAMP. I have said that he entered the campaign with a rank far below his merit. After the war, he had earned the rank of Major. It should have been that of Major-General. [Cheers for Major CAMP.] My honorable friend, who has addressed you in such eloquent terms as almost to deter me from attempting to speak, has referred to some scenes that occurred in Mexico, to one or two of which I beg leave to allude. He has spoken of the protection extended to the Churches—his might have added to the persons and property of all. I had the warm thanks of the Archbishop of that country, for the protection given to the Church, and also those of his people. I had his affection, his thanks, and his blessing. He is now an aged man, then eighty-five years, and he is now gone to his long home. I spoke to him about pictures with which the Churches were ornamented. They were copies and originals by the first masters of Spain, and the former could not be distinguished by a connoisseur from the originals. He supported I had a fancy for some of them, and I must say I had. I had a looking wish to bring some home, for our public buildings, not for private use. I understood that a picture, and he said if I chose to select fifteen or twenty of them, he would assist me in selecting duplicates, one of which might be retained for Mexico. I went home, and thought on the matter. If I take those pictures home, thought I, it would be like taking from Peter to pay Paul. If I take twenty, why should not the others take pictures in proportion? So I came to the conclusion not to take one; any American officer, or American soldier, they were all as we found them, untouched and undamaged. [Applause.] One went among myself, my friends. My friend has alluded to our prophecies seen floating about in the newspapers. Have you nowhere seen it correctly stated that an offer was made to me, to remain in that country and govern it. The impression which generally prevails, that the proposition emanated from Congress, is an erroneous one. That offer was made to me by private citizens—men of wealth and prominence. During our stay in Mexico, our system of Government and police was established, which as the inhabitants themselves confessed, gave security for the first time, perfect and absolute security—no personal property. About two-thirds of all the landed property of Government, including nearly a majority of the lands of Congress, and the Executive, were quite anxious of having that country annexed to ours. They knew that upon the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, between us and Mexico, the American army would stand disbanded, and would be absolutely free from all obligations to remain in that country. It was entirely true of all the men, and very few of the regulars, and eight out of ten of the rank and file of the old regulars. After the war was over, the Government overwhelmed me with reinforcements, after there was no possibility of fighting another battle. When the war commenced, we had but one-fourth the force which we needed. The Mexicans knew that the men in my army would be entitled to their discharge. They supposed if they could obtain my services I would retain these twelve or fifteen thousand men, and that I could easily obtain our hundred thousand more from home. The hope was that it would immediately cause annexation. They offered me one million of dollars as a bonus, with a salary of \$250,000 per annum, and five responsible individuals to become security to my term in New-York which I might name. It would be so arranged that I might get it in five days. They expected that annexation would be brought about in a few years, or if not, that I could organize the finances, and strengthen the complex affairs of that Government. It was understood that nearly a majority of Congress was in favor of annexation, and that it was only necessary to publish a proclamation to that effect to secure the object. We possessed all the arms of the country, and occupied their cannon fortresses and powder magazines, had possession of their ports of entry, and might easily have held them in our possession if this arrangement had gone into effect.

A published pronouncement would have brought Congress right over to us, and with these fifteen thousand Americans holding the fortresses of the country, all Mexico could not have disturbed us. We might have been there to this day if it had been necessary. I loved my distant home. I was not in favor of the annexation of Mexico to my own country. Mexico has about eight millions of inhabitants, and out of these eight millions there are not more than one million who are of pure European blood. The Indians and mixed races constitute about seven millions. They are exceedingly inferior to our own. As a lover of my country, I was opposed to mixing up that race with our own. This was the first objection on my part to this proposition. May I plead some little love of home, which gave me the preference for the soil of my own country and its institutions? I came back to the under those institutions, and here I am, I believe I have no more to add in reply. I will, therefore, conclude with a sentiment: *The City of Sandusky*—May she continue to grow and prosper until she shall equal any city of the Western States.

After the General had concluded the cheering was enthusiastic.

Hon. M. S. CASTLE, of Cleveland, was called, and made a brief but most brilliant and eloquent speech, in which he highlighted the effect of words. In the course of his remarks he said he had commenced his political career in 1844, when CLAY was a candidate for the Presidency. He had supported him with all his powers, for, said the speaker, I believe him most worthy the trust of confidence from his constituents, and more than this I loved him with pure and abiding affection, which I intended should never have ended—and it never shall. But he has gone home, there to dwell until the apoplexy comes, with one foot upon land, and one on sea, and he will declare, as the seven chambers are hushed, that the memories of the grandeur and glory about him, so has his spirit soared to the right hand of God, and reveals in the light his faith had promised him. Mr. CASTLE was loudly cheered during his address.

Yesterday General Scott attended Church twice, and all this morning the hotel has been thronged by visitors. We leave on the Arrow, to meet the steamer Mayflower on the lake, and proceed direct to Buffalo.

DEPARTURE FROM SANDUSKY.—ARRIVAL AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

General Scott left Sandusky on the steamer Arrow, at 4 P. M. Monday, and landed the Mayflower at 4 1/2 o'clock. A large number of persons were on board, as were also a committee from Detroit, who came to wait on the General to Buffalo. The evening was spent on board in social and domestic amusements.

The Mayflower arrived at Buffalo at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M., and the General remained on board till 9 o'clock, at which hour a procession of military was formed, and conveyed him to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed by Mayor BARNES, in brief address.

Gen. Scott made the following reply to the Mayor:

My FELLOW CITIZENS: I am happy to be able to feel that I am not a stranger among you. It is now forty years and one week since I first visited this place—since I first caught a view of the mighty island, ocean which now lies spread before me. It is upward of forty years, as your Mayor has reminded me, in flattering terms, since I was called upon to form a camp of instruction in this neighborhood, and since the army was first organized and prepared for those great battles which our countrymen do not now choose should be forgotten. I will recollect the scenes which were enacted in this neighborhood at that period. They are brought back forcibly to my mind this morning, when I behold some of my fellow-citizens in those scenes—some, although so many have passed away, I think that a few still remain of my old companions of 1812. In the space of time which has intervened since then, Buffalo has passed from a hamlet to a mighty city. Thanks to the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants, an important city now rises. At that period I was sent here by the Government to form a new army, and to endeavor to make head against the enemy. While the army remained, and I am proud to say they rendered good service, the inhabitants took courage. They returned to the smaller towns where once had stood their dwellings, and I had the pleasure of seeing their labors progress, of beholding their houses rise from the foundation to the crowning roof. I had also the satisfaction of having old volunteers to assist them in their work from among the men who had enlisted in the ranks of the army, and had been and noble soldiers when they were. They aided the inhabitants in their work, and contributed all in their power to their relief. These are the recollections which make this spot interesting, and render the present moment one of the proudest of my life. There are other associations, too, more personal, with which these scenes are connected. I do not forget that it was in this neighborhood forty years and four days ago this day that I heard the report of the first cannon, and first mortar that I ever heard fired in war. I will remember—never, indeed, can I forget—the valuable assistance which the brave patriotic citizens of this vicinity rendered to the army of their country in securing the victories which followed. I remember the assistance, indeed, received from the inhabitants of the entire frontier, who came to the aid of the regulars, and helped not a little in achieving the victories which then crowned our arms. I thank you then, heartily, my countrymen, of all parties, for this welcome. I make no distinction, and I trust none is made on this occasion, between Whigs and Democrats. I have made, and I make no allusions to party politics. I say to all my countrymen, whether of that or that party, whether born upon the soil or adopted by your own voluntary acts, I thank you for the greeting, and am proud to call you all my countrymen. Yes, and I am proud, too, to claim your great State of New-York as my home for thirty-four years. I am happy to belong to the great and glorious Union of which this is the Empire State. I am proud and happy to own allegiance to that Union, to own devotion to the Constitution and to all the compromises of the Constitution. In this day of property and sunshine there is little regret in boasting that like you there have been ready at all times, to lay down my life, in the support of that Union and Constitution. But, may I not hope that my past life, in darker hours, has proved my sincerity, and is sufficient guarantee that I speak of your devotion, to the best interests of our common country?

My friends, being cheered from all party topics, being resolved not in any instance to touch upon such subjects, I have little more to add, except my hearty thanks—thanks that of an old soldier—for the honor you have this day done me. The occurrences of this day shall be to myself, my friends. My friend has alluded to our prophecies seen floating about in the newspapers. Have you nowhere seen it correctly stated that an offer was made to me, to remain in that country and govern it. The impression which generally prevails, that the proposition emanated from Congress, is an erroneous one. That offer was made to me by private citizens—men of wealth and prominence. During our stay in Mexico, our system of Government and police was established, which as the inhabitants themselves confessed, gave security for the first time, perfect and absolute security—no personal property. About two-thirds of all the landed property of Government, including nearly a majority of the lands of Congress, and the Executive, were quite anxious of having that country annexed to ours. They knew that upon the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, between us and Mexico, the American army would stand disbanded, and would be absolutely free from all obligations to remain in that country. It was entirely true of all the men, and very few of the regulars, and eight out of ten of the rank and file of the old regulars. After the war was over, the Government overwhelmed me with reinforcements, after there was no possibility of fighting another battle. When the war commenced, we had but one-fourth the force which we needed. The Mexicans knew that the men in my army would be entitled to their discharge. They supposed if they could obtain my services I would retain these twelve or fifteen thousand men, and that I could easily obtain our hundred thousand more from home. The hope was that it would immediately cause annexation. They offered me one million of dollars as a bonus, with a salary of \$250,000 per annum, and five responsible individuals to become security to my term in New-York which I might name. It would be so arranged that I might get it in five days. They expected that annexation would be brought about in a few years, or if not, that I could organize the finances, and strengthen the complex affairs of that Government. It was understood that nearly a majority of Congress was in favor of annexation, and that it was only necessary to publish a proclamation to that effect to secure the object. We possessed all the arms of the country, and occupied their cannon fortresses and powder magazines, had possession of their ports of entry, and might easily have held them in our possession if this arrangement had gone into effect.

There were loud and enthusiastic cheers when the General finished this happy address, and the effect of his quiet but earnest manner of delivery was great upon the assemblage. Every man appeared delighted with the old warrior, and they who had been accustomed to believe that he was but an awkward and bungling soldier, stood at each other in astonishment.

The Scott Glee Band of Buffalo then advanced to the front of the balcony, while the General stood back and sang two songs, with which Scott expressed himself much pleased. He then retired to the dressing room, where he is now receiving visitors. He leaves to-morrow morning for Rochester.

General Scott at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

General Scott will arrive in Rochester on Thursday, at 2 P. M., when there will be a grand demonstration. He will leave for the East on Friday.

The Nomination of Joshua A. Spencer.

UTICA, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

A circular has just been issued declaring that Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER deprecates any proceedings that have been taken to bring his name forward as an independent candidate for Congress. He thinks the result of such a course would be only to elect the Democratic candidate, and as a Whig, he should sincerely regret such a consummation.

Free Soil and Democratic Nominations for Congress in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

The Free Soilers of the VIIIth District met to-day and unanimously nominated Hon. HENRY WILSON, late President of the State Senate, for Congress. They also nominated for Congress, for the 1st District, Wm. L. GAYLES, of Lowell, for Free Soil, and John W. LINSLEY, of Lowell, for Democrat, to stump the District, and signified his intention of doing so. He has recently returned from an electioneering tour at the West.

The National Democrats of the VIth District met at 4 o'clock to-day, to nominate a candidate for Congress—Mr. HOBBS of Lynn, who was nominated as

the regular Democratic Convention, being objectionable on account of its opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. An address was adopted, which declares that the Union and the Free Soil party cannot exist together. Resolutions were passed, approving of the Baltimore platform and the Compromise measures, and declaring that as Democrats they will resist in all honorable ways, any party that endeavors to remedy the evils of the Republic by ending it sooner.

At the time our messenger left Ipswich, by the last train this evening, no nomination for Congress had been made, but it was generally believed that N. J. LONN, Esq., a lawyer of Salem, who sided District Attorney LUNT in conducting the trial of the rescuers of the fugitive slave, would be the successful nominee.

The Free Soil District, the Free Soilers have nominated G. R. WESTON for Congress.

Ravages of the Chagres Fever—Mississippi Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

The brig *Fashion* had arrived at New-Orleans from San Juan, in 63 days passage. All her crew and passengers are healthy. K. H. HADFIELD and H. J. JOHNSON, died of Chagres fever.

The Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson on the 5th inst. The question of the election of a United States Senator, it was thought, would not be